

# LITTLE PROGRESS MADE BY GERMANS IN THIRD DAY OF BIG OFFENSIVE

FRENCH WIN BACK LOST POSITIONS IN STRONG COUNTER ATTACKS AND REPULSE FURTHER HUN ATTACKS.

## DRIVE IS A FAILURE

Minor German Successes Are Now Halted by Hun Chicks as Big Victories—Confine Attention to Rheims.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The German offensive is in its third day and according to the view of entente observers it has

longer the character of a gen-

eral attack. It already, they de-

clare, has worked itself into a

series of comparatively local op-

erations. The success of at least

one of the operations would

amount to a considerable achieve-

ment for the Germans, however

much it might fall short of their

original design. What the Ger-

man high command intended the

offensive to be cannot be surmis-

ed. It apparently encountered a

defense that was sufficiently stub-

born to prevent the immediate

achievement of more important

objectives and the Germans have

pursued their usual tactics of

making the most of local success-

es at various points along the

front. Thus the offensive now

appears largely to take on the as-

pect of a turning movement

against the Rheims salient.

Slight Progress.

Reports from the battle fields show

the Germans made progress during

the night in two sectors of the front.

They attacked in position on the right

commanding the river crossing taken

by the French in their counter offen-

se Tuesday. The French reached

two farms north of St. Aignan, La

Chapelle, Monthodon, but they en-

countered fresh enemy troops who

appear to have again forced the

back. The battle continues on the

ridge and in the wood south of the

ridge. Further east the Germans

failed to make little or no pro-

gress in their attempt to debauch

from the Bouquigny wood and

through the village of Nesles.

Ejected by French.

Near the Marne the Germans ap-

parently took some ground southwest

of Monthodon, Montoisin but a

counter attack by the French ejected

them from this locality. North of the

Marne the turning movement against

Rheims becomes quite apparent. On

Tuesday the Germans have been held

up at Chatillon and Rodenay wood.

Since that time they have forced

the way further to the

northwest toward Rheims. Today

the front is held by the French

and the Germans are making the

steadiest and most threatening gain

pushing south east toward Epernay which lies

southeast of Rheims.

Position Perilous.

On French Front in France—The

position of the German column which

had gained a foothold on the south

bank of the Marne has become per-

manent while to the east have each

been held. Comparatively

little progress had been made by the

French on the east of Rheims but

the hope of effecting a breach in the

front was not realized. The allied

method of the defense proved so won-

derfully efficacious where result-

ing in maintaining the armies intact

and the forces used.

Paris, July 17.—The Germans last

night threw new forces into the bat-

tle on the front south of the Marne

and on the allied lines north of

St. Aignan the war office announced

today. The enemy succeeded in penetrat-

ing the Boudonvillers. The bat-

tle is continuing in the wood immo-

nated the south of this point. On

the front further east the French held

the enemy in the southern outskirts of

Bouquigny and at the village of

Nesles.

Powerful Attack Made.

Along the line to the east of

Rheims the Germans delivered local

attack rotundly in the Frouency region.

The efforts were fruitless.

The French delivered local

attack in the Frouency region.

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Bridge Under Fire.

French counter attacks have

brought the German bridge over the

river Marne and the line of the

French artillery of medium caliber.

Casualties Heavy.

Casualties sustained by the German

troops in the offensive up to the pres-

ent are estimated to number one hun-

drd thousand, according to news re-

ceived in London today from the bat-

tle front in France.

Role Carried Out.

London, July 17.—A raid carried

out last night by the British in the

Antwerp area east of Villers Breton-

neux and in the neighborhood of Hul-

lens on the north resulted

in the taking of prisoners; the war

office announced today. In the Somme

and Aisne sector to the northeast of

Amiens and in the Arras region north

of the Scarpe the enemy artillery was

active last night. Sillmar activity was

## Magazine Editor Tells of Rumely's Activities in Securing Information

Chicago, July 17.—Activities which Edward A. Rumely, former publisher of the New York Evening Mail, now under arrest as a alleged German operative, is charged to have carried on in Chicago, in an effort to learn the inside story of the American coal industry, have just been made public in an article by George H. Cushing, editor of the Black Diamond, published here.

How he turned over to federal authorities here his evidence, and how for a year they worked secretly to the final arrest of the suspected editor.

Rumely's activities in this, says Mr. Cushing, extended into Russia where there he sent his brother to work in a Russian machinery company, in order to "get first hand information about what the rural population in Russia was doing and thinking."

Mr. Cushing asserts that Rumely attempted to use him as a decoy in furnishing the accused editor with information as to the political aspects of the coal situation. Mr. Cushing tells how he met Rumely at the Union League club; he promised to be his "fixer" in New York, where his suspicions as to Rumely's pro-German tendencies were aroused.

Washington Officials See Ulterior Motives of Latest Peace Talk

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, July 17.—An executive order taking over the telegraph lines of the country for the duration of the war will be issued from the white house probably today. It was indicated in administration circles that the order would also designate Postmaster General Burleson head of the system.

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]

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## Second Floor

Men's and Women's Work Shoes

Regular sizes and widths and all leather.

Men's: \$2.29, \$2.48, \$2.60, \$2.08, \$3.25, \$3.65.

Women's: \$1.05, \$2.85, \$2.18, \$2.65, \$2.05.

**D. J. LUBY**

The government is asking for all the available junk. We are paying the highest prices for same. Sell it to us as we sell direct to manufacturers. Do this and help Uncle Sam win the war.

**S. W. Rotstein Iron Co.**  
60 S. River St. Both Phones**JAS. A. FATHERS**

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Room No. 2, No. 25 W. Milwaukee St. Two stories high. \$2,000 on 320 acres, Valley Co., Montana. \$1,200 on 100 acres. Dewey Co., So. Dakota.

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Office at Delaney &amp; Langdon's. Closed cars. Day and Night service. Rock Co. phone Rock 337. Bell No. 3.

We are paying the highest prices for Rags, Scrap Iron, Papers, Hides and all kinds of junk. We have two yards.

**The Cohen Bros.**

New Yard, 528 N. Grand, Bell 306. Old Yard, 202 Park St. R. C. 902. Black Bell, 1369.



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BOAT LEAVES DAILY at 1:00 P. M. Docks: West Water and Bridge Sts. At Buffalo St. Bridge, Milwaukee, Wls.

FARE GRAND RAPIDS \$4.00 Long Distance Phone Grand 3575.

THIS IS NOT GIVING



It's just like finding money to club together and do your canning and drying in groups. Free instructions are contained in a book issued by the National War Garden Commission, Washington, D. C., sent for 2 cents to pay postage.

\* FARM LABOR AGENCY NO. 150.

Farmers must be convinced that, while there is a shortage of skilled farm labor there is a sufficient supply of labor available for farming. They must make their needs known in time by notifying a rural mail carrier or a county agent at the Agency office at the County seat, two islands stating the number and kind of workers they require.

A notice is being sent through the country that school boys and women are being placed on farms to do their share.

Will Hudson, Milton Jet, R. E. D., wants a man or boy over 16 years old to work during haying and harvesting season.

**4 JANESVILLE BOYS WRITE FROM FRANCE**

LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOUR SOLDIERS WHO TELL OF FIGHTING AT THE FRONT.

**MAY BE IN BIG DRIVE**

Janesville Boys May Be Fighting on American Front to Beat Back Huns.

Four letters from Janesville boys in France telling of their life at the front have been received here and are printed below. Some of the boys are fighting various actions at the front and of going "over the top." Those Janesville soldiers have been in France for some time and may be taking part in the big battle now raging on the west front to stop the Hun onrush. The four letters follow:

June 10, 1918.

We have been pretty busy lately. I will try and tell you a little about the war. We were in the trenches for a while, and we got out a few days ago. It rained for two days while we were up there and it was awful mud. We didn't lose man out of our outfit.

Some of our boys were shot at by snipers but no one got hit. The shells hit all up where big shells fall—they sure do tear up the ground.

I saw one place in the woods where the trees were thick and big and there was a space where the trees had been blown to pieces. The space was over a block square. Every tree around had about a dozen pieces of shrapnel in it. Shrapnel sure is an awful thing.

A bunch of us fellows were going to dinner one day, and all at once the shells started whistling over our heads. We got into a dugout and we hid. We got out a dozen or so shells hit the dugout in various ways from us. What the shells do over our heads they sound just like the Janesville whistles. Our artillery was banging away almost all night. I don't know what they did by the way it sounded they just have been trying to blow up all of Germany.

One of our fellows got a letter from his mother who is with our old bunch of fellows. He told of the boys that got killed. Some were from Janesville and some were from Edgerton. That sure was too bad. It made all of our bunch feel bad but don't worry, we will make up for them.

So the German boys went through Janesville. I suppose it was some sight for the people in Janesville to see. I wish they could see some of the sights over here, they wouldn't know what to think. We see a real air battle almost every day.

SERGT. IRVING HERMANN, Company M, 18th Infantry.

June 3, 1918.

I will tell you a little about my life and places I went around the country of France. We have very bad weather here and very bad overcast weather here and very bad overcast weather in a while. We did have a small storm and it came through the towns we are staying in. There were hardly any windows left in the houses. The rest of the places are very beautiful. There are flower gardens, orchards, and parks and they are certainly fixed up nice and nursed in the very best of care. We do go out to these places whenever we are off duty and enjoy ourselves very much. You know I have been in the fighting lines several times and returned safe to our resting places. I can say we did have some fun by getting the best of Kaiser Bill and his men. They thought we were only children, but they found out that they are bigger and older than they are.

I would like to write some more but I cannot do it very well. You will have to wait until I come back; then I will tell you all about it personally. It means if I ever get back to the good old U. S. A. certainly I will have pleasant conversations with you and all others. I have got quite a few friends here in the army and they are all jolly. If we ever get back we certainly will have some good times in Janesville.

PRIV. WILLIAM SCHINDLER, Company D, 28th Infantry.

Company D, 28th Infantry.

June 16, 1918.

This wasn't a very good week for the mail man, for I received but one letter and that was just a short one from Hurley after his second trip to the trenches. He is not with his old company, but there were a bunch transferred, so I suppose it's a good deal the same to them. They got to the front long before us and came with our gassals, so it was quick for them. They had the reputation of being some of the best drilled men in our old division. Wait till they give us a turn up there.

We pulled off a good stunt in the army school this week by getting a world's record in endurance and length.

We started bridge of nearly eight-foot span in seven minutes, before an audience of officers of all ranks. We worked in two teams of sixteen men each and beat the time of "A" company by a second. I am sure it was a good deal the same to them.

They got to the front long before us and came with our gassals, so it was quick for them. They had the reputation of being some of the best drilled men in our old division. Wait till they give us a turn up there.

I often talked with him, we can name him, in our acquaintances. He worked on that paving work in Beloit the same time Art did and says he remembers him. Phelps is the name.

SERGT. LEO J. FORD, Company D, 107th Engineers.

June 1, 1918.

I received your kind and most welcome letter several days ago while we were in the trenches, and this has been the first opportunity that I have had to write to you. I have just returned from my second trip to the trenches and have returned safe and sound and in the best of health. There is plenty of noise and excitement to occupy the time of all, and we work hard and a person has to use his head in a place where we were in the first line of trenches. There are many things of interest that I would like to

**TODAY'S MARKETS**

TELEPHONE MARKET SERVICE. Our subscribers who are interested in the livestock markets may secure quotations daily between the hours of 1:00 and 2:30, by calling the Gazette Office, No. 77, either phone.

Hogs—Receipts 18,000; market steady to 50 lower; bulk of sales 17.40 @ 15.20; light 18.00 @ 18.35; butchers 17.95 @ 18.30; packers 17.18 @ 17.70; rough 16.50 @ 17.10; pigs 17.00 @ 17.50.

Cattle—Receipts 11,000; market strong.

Sheep—Receipts 8,000; market firm. Butter—Receipts 1,000; 9.65 tubs; tub creamery extras 45 1/4 @ 47; second creamery 40 1/4; firsts 41 1/4 @ 43.

Cheese—Unchanged.

Eggs—Unchanged; receipts 11,346 cases.

Potatoes—Unsettled; receipts 62 cars; Vt., bbl. Cobbler 5.25 @ 5.50; Ky. Cobbler 3.00 @ 3.50.

Poultry—Unchanged.

Oats—No. 2 7d 2.22 @ 2.25.

Corn—No. 2 yellow 1.80 @ 1.84; No. 3 yellow 1.78 @ 1.76; No. 4 yellow 1.65 @ 1.67.

Oats—No. 3 white 77 1/2 @ 78 1/4; standard 78 @ 79.

Rye—No. 2 1.78.

Barley—1.10 @ 1.25.

Timothy—1.70 @ 1.75.

Clover—Nominal.

Peas—Nominal.

Lard—26.00.

Hogs—24.15 @ 24.62.

Corn—July: Opening 1.50 1/4; high 1.52 1/4; low 1.50 1/4; closing 1.50 Sept.

Opening 1.50 1/4; high 1.61 1/4; low 1.59 1/4; closing 1.60 1/4.

Oats—July: Opening 72; high 73; low 72; closing 72 1/2 Sept.; Opening 70 1/4; high 71 1/4; low 70 1/4; closing 71 1/4.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Chicago Ill., July 17—Dry weather threatens to be an important factor in moving live stock to market this season. Lack of moisture in the northwest has been a source of much anxiety to ranch men for the past month and many cattle and sheep had to be moved to more favorable locations.

Quite a number of sheep were sent to market from Idaho points and North Dakota has been obliged to market cattle prematurely.

Now the southwest is seriously affected by dry weather and many common light weight and short fed steers are being shipped to market sooner than expected. Kansas City had 18,000 cattle and St. Louis 12,000 yesterday, largely dry weather stock that is glutting the market with a cheap quality of beef. Chicago has been burdened with light weight and thin meat stock for some time, which is still flowing in from the west and much of it is being sold at \$11 to \$14, when buyers are eager to pay as high as \$18.10 for something choice.

The hog market is going up with wonderful rapidity. Top yesterday reached \$18.40, the highest price paid for swine since last Oct. 1. Packers are doing the best to stop the upward flight of the market, and in order to set the brakes as tight as possible, Armour stayed out of the market entirely. The strong demand from the small buyers and the eastern shippers is sweeping the market to a higher level.

Sheep and lambs sold steady, with demand rather quiet from the big buyers. The best native and western range lambs are quoted at \$18.50 and choice western wethers at \$14.25. Feeders are buying good lambs around \$16.

Good Cattle Firm

Demand was strong for the good to choice cattle, which are in great supply.

Receipts of 15,000 included a liberal percentage of common and medium light weight steers which had to sell at \$11.50 to \$15.

Top for the best steers was \$18.10, with few above \$17.50. Cows and heifers sold steady to 10c lower and the market was slow. Good fat cows went at \$12 to \$14; cows and medium heifers 10c to 10c; cullers and cutters, \$6.15 to \$8; bulls, \$8 to \$12. Yearlings sold a little higher at \$16 to \$17. Stockers and feeders held steady at \$8 to \$12.

Quotations:

Fancy steers ..... \$17.75 @ 18.10

Good to choice steers ..... 16.00 @ 17.75

Common to med. steers ..... 12.00 @ 14.00

Cattle ..... 10.00 @ 17.75

Fat cows and heifers ..... 11.00 @ 14.00

Culling cows and heifers ..... 7.00 @ 7.75

Native bulls and stags ..... 7.75 @ 13.00

Stockers and feeders ..... 8.50 @ 12.00

Fool to fancy calves ..... 12.00 @ 17.00

Hogs Up to \$18.40

The market was generally 10 @ 15c higher for good hogs than Monday.

The common and medium packing grades did not show much gain, and finished hogs did lower, with about 10c carried over.

Most of the good light and medium butchers sold at \$18 to \$18.30 and the bulk of the mixed packing went at \$17.25 to \$17.75.

Quotations:

Light butchers ..... \$18.10 @ 18.40

Light Bacon ..... 18.60 @ 17.75

Good heavy ..... 17.90 @ 18.30

Mixed packing ..... 17.10 @ 17.80

Rough and heavy packing 16.60 @ 17.00

Pork to best pigs ..... 16.50 @ 17.75

Sheep and Lamb Steady

Receipts of sheep and lambs were 9,000, mostly western rangers. After the big run Monday packers were not very hungry and bought the supply on a steady basis.

Good native and western lambs sold at \$14 to \$15 and most of the fair to good sheep at \$11 to \$13.50.

Quotations:

Good to choice spring lambs ..... \$18.00 @ 18.50

Common to medium spring lambs ..... 15.50 @ 17.50

Western lambs ..... 15.00 @ 17.50

Good native ewes ..... 10.50 @ 13.00

Common to medium ewes ..... 8.00 @ 10.50

Yearlings ..... 10.00 @ 16.50

Feeding lambs ..... 14.75 @ 16.25

JANESVILLE MARKETS

GRAIN MARKET

Prices quoted below are for large quantities as sold to farmers. When purchased in small lots, the price is usually somewhat higher than quoted because of the expense of handling and delivery.

Barley \$3.00 per 100 lbs.; feed corn \$3.35 per 100 lbs.; oats 3.00 per bushel; rye, \$2.00 per bushel; ear corn \$2.25 per bushel; wheat \$4.50 per bushel; timothy hay, \$2.75 per ton; mixed hay, \$2.60 per ton; cut straw, \$1.25 per ton; rye straw, \$1.25 per ton; oil meal, \$3.05 per 100 lbs.

Prices Paid Farmers

New barley, \$2.





# YOUR LIBERTY BOND PAYMENT

Amounting to 35% is due on July 18th providing you are paying on the Government Plan.

Payments must be made promptly on that date.

3% On Savings.

# THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Established 1855.

## WHEN CHOOSING--

a banking connection our years of active service in "knowing how" to care for your business should appeal to you.

On the merits of our past record and our present ability to serve you we solicit your account.

OPEN A CHECKING  
ACCOUNT NOW.

## Merchants & Savings Bank

The Oldest Savings Bank in Rock County.

## CHIROPRACTOR E. H. DAMROW, D.C. PALMER SCHOOL GRADUATE 209 Jackman Block

Both Phones 870.

## F. W. MILLER CHIROPRACTOR 409-410 Jackman Block. R. C. Phone 179 Black. Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Lady Attendant. Your Spine Examined Free. Bell Phone 1004

## Alice G. Devine CHIROPRACTOR

306 Jackman Block.  
Hours: 1 to 5 and by appointment.  
Phones: Office, Bell 121 W.; R. C. 140.  
Residence, 121 J.; R. C. 140.

## Travel Literature and Official Guide

The Gazette Travel Bureau has just received several pieces of travel literature on the Pacific Northwest and Summer Outings in Wisconsin and Michigan which are free to those wishing them. While the railway time-tables are being changed, frequently "The Official Railway Guide" can be relied upon for as definite information as possible these times. The Official Guide, a book of more than fifteen hundred pages, is reprinted and corrected each month and contains the time-tables of every transportation line in the country. It also gives every station and indicates the lines of travel running into it. The Gazette Travel Bureau is a subscriber to the Railway Guide and its use is free to the public.

## JUDGE R. W. BINGHAM TO BE A MILLIONAIRE



Judge R. W. Bingham.

On July 27, Judge Robert Worth Bingham, Louisville, Ky., lawyer, will be \$5,000,000 wealthier than he is now. On that day, one year after the death of his wife, the widow of the multi-millionaire Henry M. Flagler, the money will be paid over. The \$5,000,000 settlement will not be the result of a court contest, but is the carrying out of an anti-nuptial marriage contract, made shortly before Judge Bingham and Mrs. Flagler were married in 1916.

## 31 MEN LEAVE FOR SERVICE TOMORROW

CONTINGENT OF THIRTY-ONE  
SELECTS LEAVE ON ST.  
PAUL ROAD AT 5:42  
TOMORROW AFTER  
NOON.

## BAND TO BE ESCORT

To Give Men Big Send-Off At Station.  
Second Contingent to Go To  
Columbus Barracks In  
July.

Thirty-one selects who will go into Uncle Sam's service under the second July call from this district, will leave here for Columbus Barracks tomorrow afternoon at 5:42 over the St. Paul Road. A rousing send-off will be given the men, who will be escorted to the station by the Bower City band. The absence of Company G at Camp Douglas will make it necessary to go without the band. The National Service Welfare association will attend to the wants of the men in providing boxes of fruits and smokes.

The men will leave here together with fifteen men from Lafayette county and twenty-one from Green county, who will arrive here at 5 o'clock. The Beloit contingent of forty-six men will be picked up at Bardwell, Superior, will be served en route to the 118 men then on the troop train.

A list containing thirty-six names has been made out by the local board from which the thirty-one men to go to camp will be selected. Efforts will be made not to take men needed on farms to this contingent. Following is the list from which men to go tomorrow will be selected.

John P. Locust, Marion  
Jorgenson, Charles  
Witgen, Percy P.  
Henning, Martin  
Barry, Edward J.  
Scott, Roland S.  
Sornow, Win.  
Richter, Walter  
Boggs, Peter  
Goldschmidt, Michael  
Crandall, Louis  
Tracy, Archic  
Burrows, Charles  
Lee, Fred  
Rankins, E.  
Babcock, Richard  
Boatman, Alex.  
Hawkins, Carl  
Jones, Raymond W.  
Minnick, Wm. A.  
Crosby, Roy Edmund  
Hanson, Oscar B.  
Landsverk, Samuel  
Trieber, George  
Birmingham, Edward  
Flensberg, Fred  
Lewellen, John E.  
Elliott, Harold  
Vanderheest, Frank  
Lamming, Roy E.  
Penzel, August E.  
Eeodle, Warren  
Norton, Harry P.  
Roe, Charles W.  
McDaniels, D. J.

## E. R. WIGGINS CALLED TO ORDNANCE SERVICE

Friends of E. Rugg Wiggins, formerly of Rock county, now at Moline, Ill., will be interested to learn that he has been called into the government service. He has entered the ordnance service and is now at Detroit, Mich., assisting in writing instruction books on motorized equipment. Mr. Wiggins is a graduate of the engineering course at the University of Wisconsin, and took his Master's degree in agricultural engineering at the University of Nebraska. For many years he has made a practical study of farm tractors in the employ of such firms as the J. C. Case company and Deere and Company. He has done considerable writing for magazines, and lately has been editor of the Tractor World, published by the Chilton company of Philadelphia.

The telegram calling him into the United States service reads in part as follows: "By arrangement with the Chilton company, your services have been loaned to the Ordnance department for the purpose of assisting in writing instruction books on motorized equipment. This material urgently needed by forces in France. Please leave immediately for Detroit, reporting upon arrival to Capt. D. M. Lasley, engineering division, Maxwell Motor Company, Chalmers plant."

## OBITUARY

Andrew Lawless.  
Andrew Lawless of Moline, Kan., died on June 21 and was buried in that city on June 23. He will be remembered by many old settlers here as having died for many years on the After road in the town of Rock.

Mr. Lawless was born in Ireland and at the age of 14 came to this country and settled in Junesville. In 1864 he was married to Miss Sarah Burrier of the town of Plymouth, and to this union three children were born in 1866. Mr. Lawless moved to Kansas, where he has since made his home. He would have been 89 years old in August 15. He leaves to mourn his loss a wife and three children, George of Moline, Mrs. Lucy Lardine of Elk Falls, Kan., and Mrs. Dolly Van Frankin of Junesville.

Fred Palmer Grove.  
Word has been received in this city of the death of Fred Palmer Grove at his home in Boulder, Colo. Mr. Grove is well known in this city having lived here for a number of years prior to moving to Colorado. While in this city he was a member of the firm of Fitchett and Grove.

The funeral will be held in Boulder this afternoon at three o'clock.

FOR LADIES ONLY  
Thursday, July 18th at Rehberg's.

## ART LEAGUE WILL HOLD PICNIC FRIDAY

An Art League Picnic will be held at the home of Mrs. Sanford Sevill, Washington street on Friday, July 19. It will be in the form of a social picnic luncheon which will be furnished by the committee at a uniform price of 50 cents. Guests are asked to bring 50 cents silverware and napkins, and the even will take place rain or shine, as the tables can be laid in the house, in case of storms.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS  
All water on Prospect Ave. from Main St. to Carroll St. on N. Bluff St. from Milwaukee St. to Prospect and on Pease Court from N. Bluff St. to Cornell will be shut off Thursday, July 18th from 2 until 4 o'clock P. M.

Safe Overseas: Word has been received here that Edward Gordon Russell, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Arnold, has arrived safely across the seas. He is an aviation mechanic.

## PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Elizabeth Capelle is in Milwaukee for a few days visiting her mother, Mrs. W. Poenichen.

Miss Charlotte Frichard is visiting friends in Beloit for a few days.

The Misses Fannie Turner and Gladys Van Pool entertained yesterday at Miss Van Pool's yesterday, several guests. The evening was spent in games and music.

Cardinal Cough was a business visitor to Madison yesterday.

Private Francis Murphy of 316 Dodge street, came up Monday evening from Camp Grant, on a 36 hour furlough and returned to Camp Grant this morning.

Malcolm Douglas of North Terrace street, who has enlisted in the aviation section of the signal corps, has gone to Fort Sill, Okla., to enter training.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Collins have returned to their Edgerton home. They spent a part of the week with friends in this city.

Mrs. W. Bradley and daughter, Neille, and Miss Elizabeth Hepburn of Edgerton spent the first of the week in Milwaukee.

George Bresce of Milwaukee avenue was a Minneapolis business visitor this week.

Mrs. Harry Clark of Brodhead has been the guest this week at the Kimberly home on Bluff street, where she will remain for a visit before returning to her home in Brodhead.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Peterson and Mr. and Mrs. George King were Beloit visitors the past week.

Mrs. N. A. Nelson and Mildred Nelson have returned to Chicago. They were the recent guests of friends in this city.

W. Lawyer and J. F. Hutchinson are spending a few days at Lake Koshkonong.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Edwards, L. R. Clark and J. P. Covey of Chicago motored to this city on Saturday last.

Mrs. Grant, mother of South Main street, returned today from the west, having been spending the past ten weeks in Spokane, Wash., with relatives.

Mrs. A. A. Russell of the Petersens is in Chicago. She was delayed there by the illness of her brother.

Dr. J. N. Nelson of Milwaukee avenue left for the east on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Vetsch of South Main street returned today from the west, having been spending the past ten weeks in Spokane, Wash., with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jones and daughter, Katherine, of Forest Park boulevard have gone to Lake Kegonsa, where they will spend the next two weeks.

Mrs. M. N. Norton of Des Plaines, Ill., who has been the guest of Janesville friends this past week, has returned home.

Miss Margaret Tezler of Stevens Point is in the city doing advance work for the chautauqua. She expects to remain during the week. A satisfactory Sunday program has been arranged by the management after the matter was taken up by Mr. Mansross, and the churches will do their Sunday evening services so that all may attend the chautauqua.

W. L. Johnson, Hammitt Baldwin and Winfield Thompson of Madison were the weekend guests at the Frank Jackman home on Sinclair street.

Mrs. Margaret Madden of Edgerton is in Junesville for a part of the summer. She is attending summer school with her son, Robert.

Edward Anderson of Kenosha is a business visitor in town for a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Smith of Madison motored to this city and spent the first of the week in town with friends.

Miss Dora Edson of Clinton was a shopkeeper in town yesterday.

Miss Carroll of Avon spent Monday of this week on business in town.

Mrs. Oscar Bucklin of Minneapolis is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Spohn, of Washington street.

Sergeant John Lee came to Camp Grant for a weekend visit at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lee, of Forest Park, boulevard.

Mrs. Ferry Peterson of Sharon was a Janesville shopper a few days ago.

Social Events.

The high school freshman and sophomores, the domestic science and the Clinton girls met for work at the Clinton work shop this morning, they are supervised by the Misses Joanna Hayes and Doris Amerpol, and are a very enthusiastic band of workers. They are meeting on Wednesday mornings during their vacation.

The Main Street Band will go west, went up the river, stay where they were entertained at the Amerpol cottage. An inviting supper was served at doors. The ladies will return late in the evening.

St. Margaret's Guild of Trinity church called a special meeting for Tuesday, which was held at the H. V. Allen home on Jackson street. They are working on various flags for which they have several orders.

Miss F. Nicholson entertained a club of ladies on Tuesday afternoon at the Junesville Center. The ladies are doing Red Cross work. They sew for the refugee children. These little ones, that in the later days of the war are coming back to France, are in need of almost everything. The Red Cross is trying to care for them. The other most pertinent needs is for clothing, for children from eight to thirteen years of age. This club has been working for some time, and is accomplishing much good. The hostess served light refreshments at half past four.

The Wednesday evening group of young women will meet at the surgical dressing rooms at the Red Cross work shop this evening.

Mrs. James Zanias of this city, who is spending some time in Chicago, where she is studying music, has taken up other work as well. In Clinton work, and also in the shop of the poor of Chicago. A few evenings ago a musical recital was given under her direction at the Fine Arts building.

She was assisted by Mrs. D. W. Thompson and Miss Ruth Williams.

It was given for the benefit of the stockyards branch of the United Charities, and several hundred dollars were raised.

Mr. and Mrs. George Muenchow announced the arrival of a daughter, born Sunday, July 14.

Mrs. Bert Mahoney and Miss Katherine Mahoney are spending a few days in Chicago with friends.

Mrs. E. J. Dodge of Brodhead was a recent visitor to town. She came to spend a short visit with her son, La Verne, who is 11 at Mercy hospital.

Find Indian Skeleton.

Nenah—While digging in the ground near his lake shore summer cottage, Dr. G. G. Eberle of this city unearthed the remains of an Indian skeleton. The skull, ribs and portions of the arms and legs were intact.

Family Is Well.

Appleton—Joseph Ornstein of this city, whose parents are in the waring zone in Austria, has received word from them through the Red Cross that the family is well and happy and would like to hear from him.

It had been charged that Horn could not lose the war. Liberty bonds will not be worth the paper they are written on, and listeners ascribed seditions meaning to them.

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## AMBULANCE DRIVER TELLS OF ATTACK

JAMES PALMER FORMER JANESEVILLE RESIDENT AND NOW WITH BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE TELLS OF BATTLES

### DESCRIBES ATROCITY

Claims He Witnessed Many Brutal Acts By Boches But Was Thoroughly Aroused When They Opened Fire on Red Cross Hospital

James Palmer, a former resident of this city, who is with the British forces in France, as an ambulance driver, has written a very interesting letter to a friend in this city. Mr. Palmer was formerly employed by City Engineer, C. V. Rech, and left this city about a year ago, to enlist with the British forces.

In his letter, Mr. Palmer, gives a very vivid description of the methods used by the Germans in the attacks. The letter was written from Paris. His letter follows:

S. S. 635, Convois Autos B. C. M.

Paris, June 22, 1918

Mr. Claude Atkinson, Wis.

I have been so busy these last weeks that letter writing was absolutely impossible. When I wrote you last everything was, as peaceful as could be, and I thought it was a rest on a very quiet sector after our violent stormy night, but the evening I was rudely awakened by the news that Fritz was going to attack that night. It was such beautiful weather, and so calm everywhere, that I could scarcely believe the news.

Naturally the news was short of comforting, and when an officer (French) told me to keep calm and make ready, and to be on the alert all night, I began to realize that something was to be served, and served it was.

For the succeeding days, until we were relieved, I was in the most awful warfare ever planned by those devilish huns. They had planned out every detail and their cannon carelessly shelled any thing and everything, including two numbers which were popular many years ago. The two numbers have been requested by patrons of the concert.

Prof. Thiele stated this morning that the band will attempt to render any selections that are requested providing they have the music. The program follows:

March—"The Thrill of Victory".... Buhner

March—"Good-bye Broadway Hello France".... Buhner

Waltz—"Ocean Breezes".... Buhner

Songs—"Loves Old Sweet Songs".... Malloy

Waltz—"Silver Threads Among the Gold".... Deuk

March—"Answering Liberty's Call".... Corvers

One Step—"You're In Style When You're Wearing a Smile".... Van Alstine

Overture—"Lizzella".... Gibbons

Trombone Solo—"Tahsin Trombone".... Fillmore

March—"Banner of Democracy".... Hayes

Star Spangled Banner.

### Orfordville News

Orfordville, July 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Bowers of Dalavan are visiting with relatives here.

Notices have been posted announcing that the commissioners of the village and those of the township who are appointed to consider the laying out a highway at the western line of the village connecting the Spring Valley corners road and the Brodhead road will meet to decide the matter on the 21st.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church met on Tuesday afternoon at the Red Cross rooms. There was a good attendance and a generous amount of work was accomplished.

County Agricultural Workers were in the village Tuesday leveling the highway after the rain thus preventing it from becoming rutty.

Pay day at the condensary and the creamy greatly augmented the sale of war Stamps at the Post Office and the bank. In both places the entire afternoon was largely devoted to the sale of war Stamps.

Lester Trout of Janesville is now in the employ of James Taylor of the town of Plymouth. While there is a scarcity of farm hands all demands for help, thus far seems to have been supplied.

### SHARON

Sharon, July 16.—Mrs. Anna Fields returned home Monday evening from a visit with her sister in Elkhorn and Frank Ellison went to Janesville Monday to take examinations to enter service.

Harry Beeton transacted business in Clinton Monday.

Mrs. Edith Rossman of Beloit is staying with her mother, Mrs. Sarah Vrooman.

Sharon box social to have been held Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Patriotic League, at the home of John Peters who has been postponed one week on account of the rain.

Frank Ellison went to Chicago Tuesday and enlisted in the U. S. Army.

Ray Jacoble is in the next draft and expected to report in Elkhorn Sunday.

Miss Anna Peterson has gone to Rockford to visit her sisters.

H. P. Larson is enjoying a two weeks' vacation from the store.

Will Vesper went to Janesville Sunday and brought his daughter with him, who has been part of the family for the past two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Arnold and children of Chicago spent over Sunday with her father, O. Ashburn, east of town.

Miss Hosander of Chicago spent the first of the week with Miss Tobey and Miss Beth Parks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Burch spent over Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fay Howard at Elkhorn Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gile and family are camping at Spring Lawn, Dalavan Lake this week.

Mrs. Frank Palmer of Beloit, who was called to Woodstock to attend the funeral of a relative came Tues-

## BEVERLY

THEATRE  
BEAUTIFUL

Last Times Tonight  
7:30--TWO COMPLETE SHOWS--9:00

Janesville's Favorite Star.

## BILLIE BURKE

in her latest and best Paramount  
Production

## "LET'S GET A DIVORCE"

BILLIE BURKE'S GREATEST PICTURE

## SPECIAL FOR TOMORROW

## CARMEL MYERS

IN

## "THE CITY OF TEARS"

AND OTHER FEATURES

WEEKLY CONCERT WILL  
BE HELD THURSDAY NIGHT

Weekly Concert . . . . .

The fifth band concert of the season will be given by the Bower City band at the court house park tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Very entertainment program has been arranged.

Prof. W. T. Thiele, director, is

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aviator swooped down, turned his machine gun on the people, doctors, nurses etc., and on the windows of the building. One bullet wounded one of our boys. In the fog and narrow

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# The Little Mother of Shock 3

BY ZOE BECKLEY

## INTO DANGER

Still thinking of her victory over the grizzled Armand, Sally hardly looked up as the ambulance dashed by. Half an hour later, as she was about to blow out her candle, she heard it again as it came to a stop in the road—and then, a handful of spattering, against her window frame. She peered out. Roger Landis, of course! How characteristic of him to do that little troubadour stunt.

"Ahoy, there, Loveliness!" he stage-whispered, cupping his hands to his mouth.

"Ahoy, yourself!" laughed Sally, who could make out his figure in the dim garden.

"Can't stop for the elopement no tonight," he chortled, "got to haul another load of 'shellfish.' Guns are working overtime. So you to-morrow? How's every little thing?"

"Still love me, or is that surgical stringing?" he mused.

Without waiting for a reply, Landis blew an elaborate kiss—gossed across the garden, climbed into his machine and was off. It was good to hear his cheery voice again.

Landis and Sally climbed into her high French bed with a smile on her lips.

The highway half a mile on is being shelled," he said with the strange casualness that comes from living constantly with danger.

"How long between shells?" asked Roger in the same tone.

"Four minutes. They began dropping 'em regular since early morning."

"Shall we turn back?" asked Roger of Sally.

"We need those supplies terribly," said she. "We can push on wait for the next one's due, can't we?"

"Sure we can," said Roger, pulling open the throttle.

And on they flew.

(To be continued.)

## Heart and Home Problems

BY ELIZABETH THOMPSON

LETTERS MAY BE ADDRESSED TO MRS. THOMPSON, IN CARE OF THE GAZETTE

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am twenty years of age and live with my parents and two brothers on a large farm. I have never been away from home in my life over three days, and I have worked hard all the time. But they don't seem to appreciate it at all. It has been a long time since they have bought my clothes to wear. I milk four cows night and morning and skim the cream and dash out the checks. We have a large house, built twelve years ago, and my parents have bought only a few pieces of furniture to put in it. From cream checks that amount to \$3 and \$4 a week I am trying to save to get some furniture and some clothes.

Besides I can't have any men callers without getting a terrible scolding. It doesn't seem to make any difference whom I keep company with they speak of him as though he were a thief. Men that I have kept company with any length of time were honest farmers boys.

For three months last winter I never left the place, although there were shows and social affairs that I was invited to. My parents never once told me I should or could go.

Do you think I am treated fairly? I feel that I haven't the freedom other girls have and it is hard to go on like this with nothing to look forward to.

I would like to become a nurse, as they are needed so badly now, but it seems I haven't a "ghost" of chance.

You are quite right not wanting to be imposed upon if you can possibly help it. Your parents are doing you an injustice in making your life work and no play. The world is so badly in need of nurses right now that it is quite possible that you could make some arrangement with a hospital to take a course in nursing.

## HEALTH TALKS

BY WILLIAM BRADY, M. D.

LETTERS MAY BE ADDRESSED TO DR. BRADY, IN CARE OF THE GAZETTE

### SOUR BREAD AND SORRY HUSBANDS

Husbands are getting sore. Drives had better take due notice. This bread business is serious. And the fault is not Mr. Hoover's.

In the making of bread alcohol is a by-product formed in the sponge by yeast fermentation. The yeast decomposes sugar, starch or both, producing carbonic acid gas (carbon dioxide) to raise the bread, and alcohol. This alcohol is entirely driven off by baking. Baking also destroys the yeast cells or plants, so that the fermentation goes no further. If the baking is not thorough some of the yeast remains alive in the bread and fermentation continues slowly, so that the bread will be within a day or two after it is baked.

You can't blame a husband for feeling a little sore about sour bread, especially when he undertook the job of furnishing twenty-one meals a week to the baker with the understanding that she was an educated, cultured woman.

In using the various wheat flour substitutes not required there is difficulty in obtaining a light bread, owing principally to the lack of gluten in the substitutes. Gluten is the nitrogenous substance which makes white flour dough sticky. It serves to retain the carbon dioxide gas in the dough or sponge and thus to make the bread light.

Fifty-five is the regulation in buying flour and substitutes. Let fifty-five be the ratio in using them. Let half white flour and half substitutes of flour of several kinds go into the dough.

Potato meal or potato water is useful in making all white bread, especially when it is a superfluous bread. For war time, it is generally a superfluous bread. Sugar hastens the beginning of yeast fermentation, in war time. The mail order doctor was just going through the motion when he placed his ear on your bosom he

## EVERYDAY ETIQUETTE



## SIDE TALKS

BY RUTH CAMERON

The Twice Told Tale.

Is there anything you hate more than to tell a story, and when you have finished telling it, to realize that you have told it to your auditor before?

To my mind, it is really unkind to let anyone go on telling a story when you recognize it.

Of course it is more or less uncomfortable for the raconteur to be interrupted just as he is about to launch forth, but not half so uncomfortable as to realize afterwards that he has been bored by the story.

How One Known One Has Told It Before.

To be sure there is the chance that he will not recognize this fact, but it seems to me that anyone endowed with any acumen at all will know the minute he reaches his climax. How? By the strained look on his auditor's face, the unnatural appearance of his smile muscles, the quality of his laugh, the slightly flat tones that creep into our voices whenever we thank for an unwelcome gift, or comment on a twice told story, or in any other way try to express emotions we do not feel. Any one who can appear just the same the second time he hears a funny story will at first not be wasting his time in private life; he should be on the stage. It seems to me that if I were a stage manager, I'd make that one of the tests for aspirants.

Tell Him Quickly If At All.

There are certain occasions when

## RULES FOR BATHING BEACH FORMULATED

Bathers to Observe Code of Rules Drawn up to Regulate Use of Municipal Beach at Island.

Rules to be observed by bathers in the use of the municipal bathing beach at Goose Island have been drawn up by T. E. Erdman, instructor in charge at the beach. These regulations are to govern the conduct of everyone who comes to the beach.

For that time being the week will be divided into two definite days set

apart for men and women. The beach will be open to all for use at any time.

Four were arranged before him, ordered them to go to work or go to the county jail. They accepted work

of the society, and that the organ

was to be sold for \$100 a week.

Thomas S. Carlisle, superintendent

of the society, said all the organ

was to be sold for \$100 a week.

At this time, when the government is calling for labor, grinding an organ in the presence of a monkey and a crowd

of his cousins should not be construed as an essential industry.

Magistrate Harrigan took the same

view. "Just now the Government

needs every ounce of man power," he

said. "Men like you should be working instead of using monkeys to earn

use of the beach or the water."

DESCRIES TRIP TO MEXICO WITH PERSHING

By R. C. COOK

El Paso, Texas, July 17.—Americans who accompanied General Pershing to Mexico in the campaign will be the first to talk of the little sidekicks on the character of the general commanding the American forces in France, as shown to them while he was in the desert of western Chihuahua.

"I saw a better character sketch of General Pershing than any of the writers can picture, said one with the man here. "The swine in front of a camp fire at San Geronimo, frying his nose pan, with the wind blowing sand into his face and food and the General grinning good naturedly all the time as one of our cookhouse scouts spun a yarn about a buffalo hunt he was on in the Little Canadian up in the Pintos."

These men tell many incidents of General Pershing's stay on the border and in Mexico as illustrations of his regard for his men and for the service.

On an inspection trip from Nacajuca to Colonia Dublan, he saw a mule driver beating his team because they were too much over-loaded.

"An American soldier will fight harder, live on less food and accept more hardships than any other soldier in the world," General Pershing said, in commenting upon the incidents.

dent. "But he can see no reason why his pack should not be hauled in empty trucks if trucks are passing. Neither do I."

## ORGAN GRINDERS HAVE TO WORK WITHOUT MONKS

Philadelphia, Pa., July 17.—Throughout Pennsylvania cities and towns organ grinders must go to work—no longer may they allow their monkey collectors to sit on the work for pay and earn as much as \$100 a week. The Woman's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has so decreed and is being supported by Magistrate Harrigan here, who, when four were arranged before him, ordered them to go to work or go to the county jail.

They accepted work and that the organ

was to be sold for \$100 a week.

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said. "Men like you should be working instead of using monkeys to earn

use of the beach or the water."

Read the classified ads.

TOO MUCH WEAR AND TEAR.

Ethel—How did your father lose his index finger, Tommy?

Tommy—He's guide on a sightseeing bus, and he wore it off pointing

out so many places of interest.



## Tales of the Friendly Forest

BY R. C. COOK

Graceful me," cried Uncle Lucky, as he finished breakfast, "forget all about ordering some gasoline for the Luckymobile," and the old gentleman rabbit scratched his left ear with his right hind foot and looked out of the window. And then almost jumped over the dining room table for joy. "What do you suppose was standing just outside on the grass?"

Old Man Weasel. And his little wicked yellow eyes looked so cruel that Uncle Lucky slammed the window down in a hurry and bolted the door.

"Oh, dear me!" cried the poor old gentleman rabbit. "Will trouble follow?" and he stuck the iron poker into the fire to get it red hot.

"And away on, will you?" he said more and more. "I had forgotten one more 'east' cake (Fleischmann's) once a day, mixed to fluid with some cold water, as a remedy for both cold and heat. And then when the name, wrote to say that her weight had increased while taking the yeast, it may be taken for six or eight weeks. It will at least do no harm."

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

Point That Sticks to Glass.

If You Have a Bottle of Poison in your Medicine Cabinet, tie a ribbon or string with a little bell attached around the neck of the bottle. If you at any time go to take out a bottle when dark you will hear the little bell-tinkle its warning.

When Making a Silk Bag to carry Cheesecakes, if it is impossible to keep the celluloid handles from slipping, put a piece of adhesive tape around the handles as far as you wish to shirr the silk, then shirr the bag over this and it will be a perfect bag.

Uses of Borax—Borax, water will instantly remove all soils and stains from the hands. To make it, put some crude borax in a large bottle and fill it with water. When the borax is dissolved, add more to the water, until at last the water can be used as a mordant and a binding medium for the celluloid handles.

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## Gunner Depew

By ALBERT N. DEPEW  
Ex-Gunner and Chief Petty Officer U. S. Navy—Member of the Foreign Legion of France—Captain Gun Turret, French battleship *Cassard*—Winner of the Croix de Guerre.

Copyright, 1918, by Gold and Britton  
The American Special Arrangement  
With the George Washington  
Adams Service.

After going our way around Dixie, Brown said, "There we are," and started right into what was left of a



We Started Right Into What Was Left of a Big House.

big house. I kept wondering how he would know so much about it, but followed him. Inside the house was a passageway under the ruins. It was about seven feet wide and fifty feet long, I should judge.

At the other end was the great old "75," poking its nose out of a hole in the wall. The gun captain and the crew were sitting around waiting the word for action, and they seemed to know Brown well. I was surprised at that, but still more so when he told me I could examine the gun if I wanted to, just as if he owned it.

So I sat in the seat and trained the brass wipers on an object, opened and closed the breech, and examined the recoil with the "75."

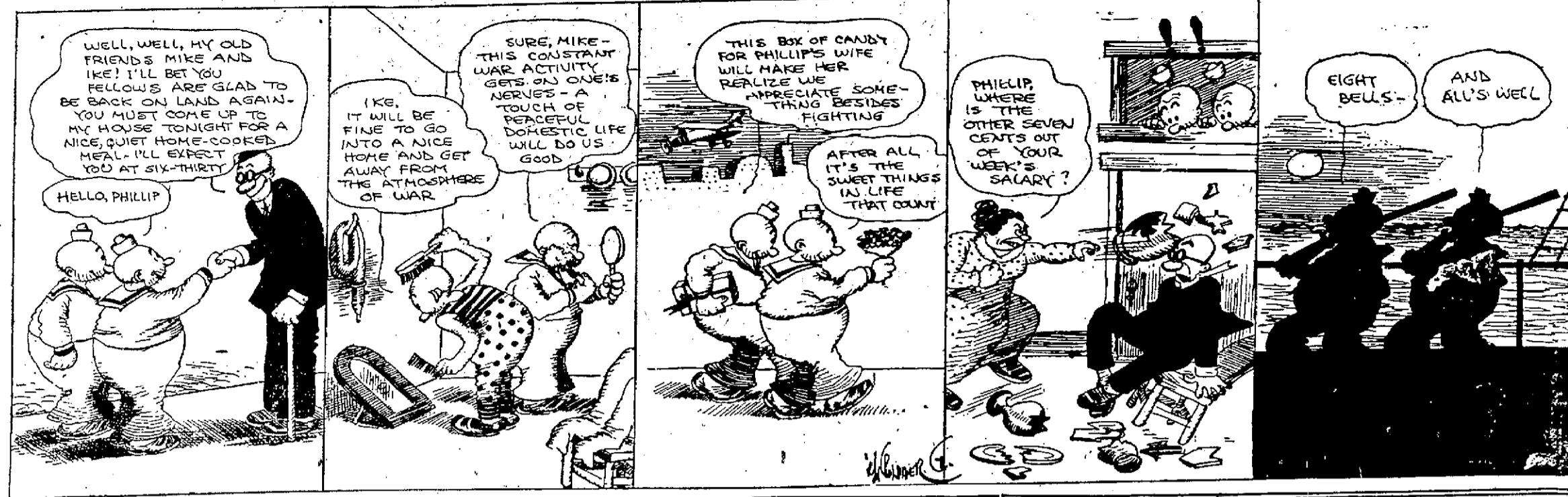
Then Brown said: "Well, think you'll see some real gunnery now," and they passed the word and took stations. My eyes bulged out when I saw Brown take his station with them. "Silence!" is about the first command a gun crew gets when it is going into action, but I forgot all about it and shouted out and asked Brown how he got to be a gunner. But he only grinned and looked dopey, as usual.

Then I came to and expected to get a call down from the officer, but he only grinned and so did the crew. It seems they had it all planned to spring on me, and they expected I would be surprised.

So we put cotton in our ears and the captain called the observation tower a short distance away and they gave him the range. Then the captain "called 422 meters" to Brown. They placed the nose of a shell in a fuse adjuster and turned the handle until it reached scale 422. This set the fuse to explode at the range given. Then they slammed the shell into the breech, locked it shut and Brown sent his best to Fritz.

The barrel slipped back, threw out the shell case at our feet and returned.

## MIKE AND IKE—THEY LOOK ALIKE.



over a cushion of grease. Then we received the results by telephone from the observation tower. After he had fired twelve shots the captain said to Brown, "You should never waste yourself in infantry, son." And old dopey Brown just stood there and grinned.

That was Brown every time. He knew about more things than you could think of. He had read about gunnery and fooled around at Dixie until they let him play with the "75's" and finally here he was, giving his kindest to old Fritz with the rest of them.

I never saw a battery better concealed than this one. Up on the ground you couldn't see the muzzle twenty yards away—and that was all there was to see at any distance. There was a ruined garden just outside the gun quarters, and while the gunners were there picking apples there would be a hiss and an explosion, and over would go some of the trees, or maybe a man or two, but never a shell struck nearer the guns than that. The pollys used to thank Fritz for helping them pick the apples, because the explosions would bring them down in great style.

Shells from our heavy artillery passed just over the garden, too, making an awful racket. But they were not in it with the "75's."

They gave me a little practice with a "75" under the direction of expert French gunners before I went to my 14-inch naval gun, and, believe me, it was a fine little piece. Just picture to yourself a little heavy tank that can send a 38-pound shell every two seconds for five miles and more, if you want it to, and land on Fritz west button every time. There is nothing I like better than a gun, anyway, and I have never since been entirely satisfied with anything less than a "75."

As you probably know, the opposing artillery in this war is so widely separated that the gunners never see their targets unless those happen to be buildings, and even then it is rare. So, since an artillery officer never sees the enemy artillery or infantry, he must depend on others to give him the range and direction.

For this purpose there are balloons and airplanes attached to each artillery unit. The airplanes are equipped with wireless, but also signal by smoke and direction of flight, while the balloons use telephones. The observers have maps and powerful glasses and cameras. Their maps are marked off in zones to correspond with

the maps used by the artillery officers. The observations are signaled to a receiving station on the ground and then are telephoned to the batteries.

All our troops were equipped with telephone signal corps detachments and this was a very important arm of the service. The enemy position is shelled before an attack, either an barrage or otherwise, and communication between the waves of attack and the artillery is absolutely necessary. Bombardments are directed toward certain parts of the enemy position almost as accurately as you would use a searchlight. The field telephones are very light and are portable to the last degree. They can be rigged up or knocked down in a very short time. The wire is wound on drums or reels and you would be surprised to see how quickly our corps established communication from a newly won trench to headquarters, for instance. They were asking for our casualties before we had finished having them, almost.

Artillery fire was directed by men whose duty it was to dope out the range from the information sent them by the observers in the air. Two men were stationed at the switchboard, one man to receive the message and the other to operate the board. As soon as the range was plotted out it was telephoned to the gunners and they did the rest.

The naval guns at Dixie were mounted on flat cars and these were drawn back and forth on the track by little Belgian engines.

After I had been at my gun for several days I was ordered back to my regiment, which was again in the front-line trenches. My course was past both the British and French lines but quite a distance behind the front lines.

Everywhere there were ambulances and wagons going backward and forward. I met one French ambulance that was a long wagon full of pollys from a field hospital near the firing line and was driven by a man whose left arm was bandaged to the shoulder. Two pollys who sat in the rear on guard had each been wounded in the leg and one had had big strip of his scalp torn off. There was not a sound man in the bunch. You can imagine what their cargo was like, if the convoy was as used up as these chaps. But all who could were singing and talking and full of pep. That is the French for you: they used no more men than they could possibly spare to take care of the wounded, but they were all cheerful about it—always.

Just after I passed this ambulance the Germans began shelling a section of the road too near me to be comfortable, so I beat it to a shell crater about twenty yards off the road, to the rear. A shrapnel shell exploded pretty near me just as I jumped into this hole—I did not look around to see how close it was—and I remember now how the old minstrel joke I had heard on board ship came to my mind at the time—something about a fellow feeling so small he climbed into a hole and pulled it after him—and I wished I might do the same. I flattened myself as close against the wall of the crater as I could and then I noticed that somebody had made a dugout in the other wall of the crater and I started for it.

The shells were exploding so fast by that time that you could not listen for each explosion separately, and just as I jumped into the dugout a regular shrapnel shell exploded just above me. The shells were exploding so fast that after the fellow who invented it after they saw me sitting there. It sure is good for a laugh any time, this goose step. I guess they call it that after the fellow who invented it.

The shells were exploding so fast by that time that you could not listen for each explosion separately, and just as I jumped into the dugout a regular

shard's mile. It was a Tommy who had been wounded in the hand and between curses he told me I had sat right on his wound when I moved. I asked him why he did not yell sooner, but he only swore more. He surely was a great cuss.

The bombardment slackened up a bit about this time, and I thought I would have a look around. I did not get out of the crater entirely, but moved around out of the dugout until I could see the road I had been on. The first thing I saw was a broken-down wagon that had just been hit—in fact, it was toppling over when my eye caught it. The driver jumped from his seat and while he was in the air his head was torn completely from his shoulders by another shell—I do not know what kind. This was enough for me, so back to the dugout.

How the Germans did it I do not know, but they had found out about that road and opened fire at exactly the moment when the road was covered with wagons and men. Yet there we had finished having them, almost.

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